Census 2000: Allocation

What is the allocation process?

Allocation is the procedure whereby information is assigned in place of responses that are missing or incomplete.

Items the JTW Branch allocates and edits

Means of transportation
Travel time
Departure time
Place of work (POW)

Census 2000: JTW Allocation

Means of Transportation:

Step 1: Consistency check to make sure all workers.
Step 2: Check carpool occupancy, and if yes, then make "Car, Truck, or Van".
Step 3: Create matrix using
- Race (Black/non-Black),
- Sex,
- Geography. (Central City, Balance of Metro, Non-Metro.)

Census 2000: JTW Allocation

Departure Time

Step 1: Check for All workers who do not work at home.
Step 2: Check AM/PM indicator and retain for matching.
Step 3: Create matrix using
- Sex,
- Means of Transportation (with Public Transportation options collapsed),
- Geography (CC, Balance, Non-Metro.)

Step 4: Convert to Military Time

Census 2000: JTW Allocation

Travel Time

Step 1: Check for All workers who do not work at home.
Step 2: Create matrix using
- Sex,
- Means of Transportation (with Public Transportation options collapsed),
- Carpool occupancy,
- Geography (CC, Balance, Non-Metro.)

Step 3: Top code to 200 minutes.

Census 2000: POW Allocation

Place of Work is the last item to be allocated.

There are 2 different allocation processes for POW

- Standard Census Bureau allocation process implemented for standard data products

- Special procedure under development for CTPP

Census 2000: POW Allocation

Standard Edit and Allocation Procedure

Step 1: Verify that people are designated as workers correctly. i.e. Employed and at work.

Step 2: Create cross tab of workers with limited categories of means of transportation, travel time, and industry.

Census 2000: POW Allocation

Standard Edit and Allocation Procedure, cont'd

Step 3: Get donors based on cross tab from Step 2 to allocate workplace geography. Start with State/County and work down through geographical hierarchy. Everybody must be coded or allocated to Place at this step.

Census 2000: POW Allocation

Standard Edit and Allocation Procedure cont'd

When a donor is found…
If a donor has codes below the place level, then the codes down to the Block level are also transferred from the donor.

If donor is not found…
 The characteristics are backed off on for matching
        Travel time is eliminated first,
        Means of transportation is second,
        Industry is the last eliminated characteristic.
If all else fails, the largest place in the county is chosen.

Census 2000: POW Allocation

CTPP Allocation Procedure

Step 1:
   •Donors are identified based on the residence tract - work county pair matches.
   •Use trip characteristics to identify potential tracts of work within county.
   •The tracts selected are the Destination Area.

Trip characteristic variables:
Means of transportation utilizing 10 categories.
Travel time utilizing 7 categories.

Census 2000: POW Allocation

CTPP Allocation Procedure

Step 2:
    Re-sort by workplace tracts within the Destination Area
    Try to find donor working in the DA by industry
            and occupation

Utilizing 90 Industry categories
          24 Occupation categories

Aiming for a perfect match on both Industry and Occupation.

Census 2000: POW Allocation

CTPP Allocation Procedure

If no donor is found…
Step 3:
    Back off on industry and occupation categories
         1. Try matching on 90 industries & 7 occupations
         2. Try 16 industries & 24 occupations
         3. Try 16 industries & 7 occupations

At this point most workers will have been allocated.
For the few who have not been allocated…

Census 2000: POW Allocation

CTPP Allocation Procedure

If no donor is found…
   •A new Destination Area needs to be established.

   •New Destination Area will be based on higher level
         residential geographies starting with place.
         (i.e. place of residence to county of work.)

Census 2000: POW Allocation

CTPP Allocation Procedure

End Results:
> 100% of workers will be coded or allocate for many large cities.

What does this mean for MPO regions?
- Most workers will have a full set of POW geographical codes down to TAZ and/or BG.
- Some workers will have a default code for the lowest level of geographies. (e.g. Tract 9999)